ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITAIN AT OCCEBEC.

NEWS LESS WARLIKE.

cotton declined-Breadstuffs advanced-Provisions Firth

QUEBEC, Monday, May 2, 1859. The steamship North Britain, from Liverpool April 20, arrived this morning. Her advices are one day later than those of the Bremen at New-York.

Both Houses of Parliament assembled on the 19th, for the purpose of prorogation. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It merely says that it is intended to dissolve Parliament forthwith. with the view to enable the people to express, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, their opinion on the state of public affairs; thanks the Commons for granting the necessary supplies; and concludes by stating that a dissolution has been rendered necessary by the difficulties experienced in carrying on the pubbusiness, as indicated by the fact that within a little more than a year two successive administrations have failed to retain the confidence of the House of Commons; and hopes that the result may enable the Government to be conducted by a Government possessed of the confidence of Parliament and the people.

Mr. Disraeli said that Parliament would be formally dissolved, and writs issued for the new elections on

On the 19th, says the City Article of The Daily Nows, the funds opened at a fall of nearly 1 per cent, the feeling of discouragement existing being increased by the ministerial statements on Continental politics. The downward tendency was, however, checked by the appearance in the Moniteur of another official note of a pacific character, but more particularly by the fact that the supply of stock affoat is limited. During the afternoon the market strengthened, and at the close firmness was induced by the statement that Sardinia has consented to disarm. Consels finally left off the same as the day previous. The drain of gold from the Bank in payment of the silver obtained from the Continent continues. The amount withdrawn since the date of the last return is about

The Times (City Article) says the Minister's statements caused the funds to open very heavily at } decline, at which they remained some time, but the artiele in the Moniteur caused a rally to the prices of Monday. Lord Derby stated that before finally abandoning all hopes of an adjustment, the British Gov ernment had suggested one more proposition, the nature of which he was not at liberty to state. The Times says this proposition is understood to have been only dispatched to Vienna on the 18th, and the answer has not been received.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of the 19th has an official article on the situation. It explains the basis agreed upon for the proposed Congress, and the present position of the negotiations, and says that France willing to prove her conciliatory disposition, promised to request Piedment to disarm on the condition that Piedment and the other Italian States be invited to take part in the Congress. It hopes this proposal will meet with the unanimous consent of the Powers. France has even added that she is disposed to assent to a disarmament, provisionally to the Congress. Everything, therefore justifies the belief that, if all the difficulties are not yet removed, a definite understanding will ere long be established, and that no further obstacle will oppose the

ascembling of the Congress.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was buoyant, and an advance of 1 took place; on the 19th the Threes opened at a further advance of nearly 1, but receded, closing flat at 67f. 65c.

SARDINIA.

The Daily News has the following disputch, dated Turin, 19th: "At a counsel of Musisters held this morning, at which the King was present, it was " resolved that in order to give Europe assurance of "the desire of Sardinia to remove the difficulties "which delay the meeting of the Congress, Sardinia " yields to the demand of England and France, and " accepts the principle of disarmament, the details of " which she leaves to be discussed in Congress."

AUSTRIA.

The London Herald denies that English ships-of-

war are to be sent to Trieste. All the routes leading to Italy are still covered with military convoys, and are monopolized for the public

The entire second Austrian corps d'armé has left to join the Army of Italy, and the nomination of their new Field Marshals is spoken of.

The King of Naples has been reported dead, but the latest advices, to the 16th, say he still survived. He had, however, taken leave of his family and received the sacrament.

Austria is increasing the garrison of Ferrara.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of March 26 arrived at Alexandria April 12. Oude was tranquil. The increase in the import duties caused great excitement among the mercantile community of Bombay. Meetings were held to protest against the measure, and a memorial was being prepared for the Home Government and Parliament.

The last trace of the rebellion was fast disappearing. The money market was easier. The import market was quiet. Cotton was in good demand. Freights steady. Exchange 2/11 v 2/11 for credits, being an improvement of 3 P cent in favor of England. At Calcutta March 17, exchange was unaltered.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the three days succeeding the departure of the Africa were 14,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000 and speculators 1,000 bales. The market closed dull at a decline of about 1-16d, on all grades. Orleans Middling at 7.5-16d; Uplands do. 61d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Prices were weak and in some cases, levels are unfavorable.

are unfavorable. Frices were weak and in some cases lower, and there was very little inquisy for goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTOFFS MARKET.—The Breadstoffs market was booyant. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Flour advanced 6d 201 for French in macks; American was still quoted at 101/2012/3. Wheat had advanced 2283d., principally on French grades. American descriptions are quoted: Western Red 5/9209/4 do. White, 3/7200, White Societarn, 10/2012. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow 5/925; White 7/327.6.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.— Beef was firm at 700 prices. Port firm, at an advance on all norts. Van Brunt's full prices. Pork firm, at an advance on all sorts. Van Branc's was selling at 77/6. Bacon quiet. Lard dull at 30%. Tallow in good demand at an advance of 1/; Butchers' Association is quoted at 55/6/35/6.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Rosin was heavy, and all qualities eligibly lower; common 4. Sugar quiet. Asha meady; Pota 31, Pearls 31/6. Coffee firm. Rice buoyant. Spirating 43 (244).

LONDON MARKKIS.—In the London Market WHEAT

LOSDON MARKETS. 10 1102/1 Spaak firm for good, but heavy for inferior. Coffee firm: Tex firm: Course 1/01/2); Rice firm at a slight advance on Carolina; Tallow 51/6/03/3.; LINERS OR DU. 28/3.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the

19th at 94 2795.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The London Times reports sales of Hinrate Central Shares at 402.32 discount; do. 7 \$\psi\$ cent Bonds of 1850, Freelands, \$4; New York Central Railroad Shares, 70272; Eric Railroad Shares, \$7211; Pennsylvania Central 6s, First Mortgage, 90253.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Monday, May 2, 1829.

The first cargo of coal arrived down the Delaware and Hudson Canal on Saturday evening from Hawley.

Coal from Honesdale arrived this morning. Large quantilies of coal are expected this week from Honesdale and Hawley.

The Thorndike Will Case.

Bostos, Monday, May 2, 1859.
The Thorndike Will case was before the Proba Court this forenoon, and petitions were presented to allow \$6,000 annually to the widow, and \$3,000 annuallow \$6,000 annually to the widow, and \$3,000 annually to the other petitioners during the pending of the suit, and leaving \$3,000 for Mr. Marin in case the will should be broken. No opposition was made to the petitions, and the case was postponed till the last the petitions, and the case was postponed till the last work in May. The deposition of the widow Thorawak in May. The deposition of the widow Thorawak is on file in the Court. It has not yet been used the evidence; but it is runored that it contains a state-

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. Insent that Mrs. Thorndike expected her husband back to Paris, to remain a short time, in July; after which she expected to return with her husband to Boston to take a house for a permanent residence.

Horrid Murder.

Taov, Monday, May 2, 1859.
A murder occurred in the town of Sand Lake, about fourteen miles from this city, on Sunday. An old man, named John Beiding, beat out his daughter Christina's brains with a hammer. He was laboring under a fit of insanity, and imagined that his daughter was possessed of a devil. The murdered girl was about nineteen years of age. Beiding was brought to this city, and is now in jail. The Grand Jury is in session, and has already taken action in the case. ready taken action in the case.

A Homicide.

A Homicide.

Bostos, Monday, May 2, 1859.

About I o'clock this morning, in South Welifleet, Mass., Samuel Fish shot Mr. Eben S. Ward, his father-in-law, deed with a shot-gun. Fish then tried to shoot himself, but the gun missed fire. The marderer first alarmed the family by throwing bricks through the windows, when Mr. Ward and his wife got out of bed and lighted a lamp, soon after which the fatal shot was fired through the window. Fish has been arrested and confesses the deed. He has has been arrested and confesses the deed. He has been occasionally insane.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

President Fowlkes has published a report of the proceedings of the Board of Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The stock is to be reduced to \$1,250,000, and the stockholders are required to sur-render half the present issue. President Fowlkes has gone to Meurphis, and will call a meeting there; also, at Louisville and elsewhere.

The Captain and four Seamen of the schr. Sarah L. Hills. CHARLESTON, May 1, 1859. The captain and four seamen belonging to the schr. Sarah L. Hills, from Savannah 20th April, bound to Kennebunk, Maine, reached Charleston on Saturday. The vessel was abandoned dismasted and full of water. Fire in Pawtucket. PROVIDENCE, Monday, May 2, 1859.
A fire occurred to-day in the village of Pawtucket, about five miles south of this city, which destroyed

injured. A number of baras were also burnt. Most of the property was uninsured.

one of the oldest mills in the State. It was used for the manufacture of shoddy. A dwelling house was entirely consumed, and many others were more or less

Fire in Gordonsville. GORDONSVILLE, Va., Monday, May 2, 1859.

The principal hotel here, with an adjoining building, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss \$6,000; fully insured.

Fire in Perrymansville.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 1, 1859. The residence of the Hon. Jacob A. Prestman, in Perrymansville, Harford County, burned Saturday, Loss, \$8,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1858. The strong sense and frankness of the views expressed in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday concerning "the Presidency in 1860" have made a most favorable impression here on all shades of the Opposition, and have been generally welcomed, except by the Democracy, who see in the policy so discreetly inculcated the certain doom of their party, and the utter extinction of all the shams and demagoguism by which it has been supported through an almost uninterrupted domination of thirty years.

It is well at this time, and in advance of the coming struggle, to look the future squarely in the face, and to confront contingencies which loom up in the distance before the eye of every scrutinizing observer. By such prindence we may guard agains errors which have already cost the country dearly. and through which only the present imbecile an corrupt Administration attained power.

Without reviving any questions of personal pref-erence, the fact is admitted on all sides now (which was perfectly clear to some of us in 1856), that if Judge McLean, or some such man, had been then ominated, Mr. Buchanan could not have been elected. It may be true that a portion of the Democratic strength which cooperated with us on that occasion might have depleted. But that at best is a presumption, and not very creditable to the principles of those who were to be so easily diverted. Admitting it, however, and it only effected majorities and not results. On the other hand New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland. Indiana and Illinois would have been secured, respectable, if not a controlling, vote in Kentucky and Tennessee, and representative strength in other Southern States. With all the advantage of the strongest popular issue ever presented to the country, in the repeal of the Missouri Compro-mise, and a fresh candidate, we were beaten, and simply for the want of reasonable conciliation. required no effort but the selection of a candidate not supposed-whether rightly or wrongly does not become me to determine—to represent a psculiar interest, to have had Mr. Fillmore withdrawn from the canvass, and transfer his influence to a united Oppes tion. The concession was refused, and defeat followed. The controlling spirits felt too sanguine and strong. They repelled overtures. The declined to hear reason, and they threw away the election. Let us hope that they and others will

profit by that bitter instruction.

We are now approaching another Presidential contest, and again, as in 1856, there is a sure prospect of success, if the simple wisdom of every-day affairs be addressed to its management. The Administration has demoralized and damaged the Demorracy; but whoever supposes that the present condition of things will continue after the nomination at Charleston, must have forgotten the history and traditions of that party. They will find some mode of uniting, and though tens of thousands who have abandoned it from honest conviction will return no more, a compact will be presented the day a candidate is named. Mark the prediction, and mark also, that the Convention will pass no platform for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, while they will pass a double-faced platform, which will admit Douglas and the South to stand shoulder to shoulder, as they confessedly did on the Nebraska bill-according to the revelations in the Senate last session—each asserting its own con-struction, and making the most of that interpretation for home consumption. As for Buchanan he will be set aside even more hamiliatingly than Tyler was, and, I ke him, will live to see his own officeholders shouting more justily than anybody else for the candidate who shall have superseded

No matter who may be nominated, we have the elements of victory in our hands, if they are but wisely directed. They may be scattered and squan-dered, as on the last memorable occasion. The Democracy want but one "cry" against us, and that is "Sectionalism. has been, a shibboleth of strength. To us I need not say what it has proved. All these suggestions simply resolve themselves into the plain proposition, Whether the Opposition shall unite on a candidate through whom success will be made certain, or, with excess of confidence, shall demand another no sounder on the great issues at stake, and thus render it doubtful. It might be considered invidious to introduce illustrative names, so they are purposely suppressed; but they will readily sug-gest themselves to wheever feels interested in the

There are those who will say, that rather than yield any point, it is better to bide the time, when ort of a strictly representative man, and be intensified, can be elected. intensined, can be elected. That is just the sort of logic the Democracy want, and by which Mr. Buchanan was carried into the Presidency, when in an actual minority of nearly half a million of votes. They are the most earnest advocates now of those who are classed as "ultras," because they know that without such a morning time. they know that without such a nomination, there can be no real contest. If we look calm'y at the large vote in New-10. k, Connecticut, New-Jersey,

reasonably consulted, at least in the choice of a name. To discard that influence, is to provoke a repetition of the result of 1856, and to present the extraordinary spectacle to the world of party professing hostility to the extension of Slavery, virtually contributing to the success of shother Pro-Slavery Administration. For, after all, that will be the effect of not taking a candidate who can be trusted as well es any other, and be elected besides. When Gen. Taylor was sominated, carrying the load of 300 slaves upon his back throughout the North, we all remember how he was reviled and denounced. Nine years have passed away, and even now his name sends a tariff through the heart of that same great North, as recalling one who never swerved from duty, and who, had he been spared would have taught thpropagandists a lesson, such as none but a Southern man born and bred, from position and circum-stances, can teach them—that their policy was to be pursued at the bazard of incurring every penalty demanded by offended justice. He has been followed by Northern men in that high office ever since, but not one of them, nor all of them combined, respond-

ed to the call of Freedom as he did, sisveholder

and Southern as he was. And the fact is worthy to

The time has come when we are to consider whether the Administration of the Government is to be changed, the public policy reformed, abuses and corruptions corrected, retrenchment introduced, labor rewarded, and new blood infused into the body politic. In our local successes, which have been so gladly witnessed during the last few years, the people have not practically participated. They have, to be sure, elected Members of Congress and Legislatures, and Governors and Senstors, but these honors and offices have been enjoyed by the few. The great and multiform machinery of the General Government, the Post-Offices, Custom Houses, Land Offices, Indian Agencies, contracts and such like, consuming between eighty and a hundred millions annually, have all the while been, and still are, in possession of the Democracy. been, and still are, in possession of the Democracy. I repeat, it is time the people, as distinct from the politicians, should have some participation in these benefits. They can have if they choose, and the readiest way is to select a candidate for 1860, who, while not obnoxious to embarrassing prejudices, will be a laithful exponent of all the great principles involved and whose public and wivetecher. ples involved, and whose public and private character will be a safe guaranty, not only for a proper accommodation of the Government, but in establishing a new era, as contrasted with the reign of terrorism, of intolerance, and of venality, under which the country now grosss.

These opinions are thrown off rather as respo

sive to the judicious lead of THE TRIBUNE, than for any purpose, except that of inducing the re-flection which this important subject claims. Whole I may not be free from the preference among candidates which others feel with equal right, l should deem myself unworthy of association with that glorious cause which looks to the redemption of the country from misrule, if I could obtrude it invidiously. Nor is this the place or the occasion to parade candidates. They should be kept in the back ground till the last moment. Let us settle our miner differences first, organize our forces, agree upon a basis of action, then bring out our gallant leader, and with a hearty good will elect him. It is difficult to restrain the anxiety of friends who think their favorites lose by the superior publicity given to rival aspirants. remember for an axiom, that the man is most fortunate whose candidate is not yet named too prominently—for the people take very much to the tashion of the Roman despot who significantly recommended his attendant to cut down the tallest poppies. Before another year rolls over our heads, it will be found that a great number of enterprising gentlemen on both sides have done all their running before the race begins.

AN IMPORTANT MANIFESTO.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY vs. SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

From The Constitution, April 30th.

It is essential to the intelligent discussion of any question that the precise signification of the phrases employed should be clearly and accurately defined, and the hopeless confusion of ideas exhibited in the effusions of many of our cotemporaries upon the leading political topic of the day furnishes a conspicuous illustration of this axiomatic truth. We will not do our opponents the injustice of assuming that this confusion of the phrases we have prefixed to our article is the result of a lack of discrimination. On the conis the result of a lack of discrimination. On the contrary, as the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," rightly understood, must necessarily prove as popular as that of "Squatter Sovereignty" is odious, from its unconstitutionality, the use of the two phrases indiscriminately argues rather an advotteess, useful enough to those whose principles will not bear analysis.

But is there any foundation for assuming the convertibility of these terms? And is it fair to charge that one is an advocate of "Sanator Sovereignty".

that one is an advocate of "Squatter Sovereignty became he has given in his adhesion to the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty?" We think not. Popular Sovereignty and Squatter Sovereignty are doctrines not only distinct, but antagonistic; and the distinction is so clear, the antagonism so palpable, that he who rues may read. This we propose briefly to show.

Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance and in his Inangural Address, has furnished the clearest possible definition of Popular Sovereignty. In his letter of acceptance he says: "The people of a Territory, like "those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether "Slavery shall or shall not exist in their limits." and

"those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether
"Slavery shall or shall not exist in their limits;" and
in his luaugural he says: "A difference of opinion
'has arisen as to the point of time when the people of
a Territory shall decide this question for themselves.

"This is, happily, of but little practical importance.
"Though it has ever been my individ"and opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the
"appropriate period will be when the number of actual
"residents in the Territory shall justify the formation
"of a constitution with a view to its admission as a
"State into the Union." This is Popular Sovereignty
in the Territories. It recognizes the exercise by a Territorial Legislature of every power consistent with the
provisions of the Constitution, but it does not recognize
the exercise of any power inconsistent with the rights
of the people of the States, in whom resides the ultimate sovereignty over, as well as the ownership of,
all the common territory of the United States.

Squatter Sovereignty, on the contrary, recognizes

Squatter Sovereignty, on the contrary, recognizes the right of those men (whatever may be their num-Squatter Sovereignty, on the contrary, recognizes
the right of those men (whatever may be their number) who may have squatted on the public domain in
advance of the public surveys, and without the ownership of one acre of the soil, to elect a legislature
which shall undertake to prohibit Slavery within a
Territory, and thus practically deprive nearly half
of the partners in this confederacy of States of the
right of emigrating with their property to any portion
of their vast and extended domain. In other words,
this Squatter Sovereignty confers on the first settlers of
Territory absolute and unlimited power over the
property-rights of all future immigrants.

Thus understanding the matter, we proclaim, unhesitatingly, that, while we shall ever advocate Popular Sovereignty, we will wage an eternal war on
Squatter Sovereignty. While the one doctrine is
just, constitutional, and in conformity with the spirit
of our institutions; the other is unjust, unconstitutional, and in violation of the equality of the States.
The one is the doctrine of the Democratic party; the
other is the doctrine of the disorganizers and bothers,
who seek to divide and destroy the Democratic party,
and with it the Union.

and with it the Union.

It was in pursuing of this train of thought we were and with it the Union.

It was in pursuing of this train of thought we were led into an expression which has been perverted to mean the very opposite of our intentions. We said, a few days ago: The principles emblazoned on the Democratic banner are, "Non-intervention, by Congress "or, by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and the "protection of slave property therein, as long as "the Territorial condition shall remain, by the Judiciary, under the Constitution of the United States." The plain meaning of this is, that Congress cannot, and therefore should not, attempt to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, and that the Territorial Legislature, deriving all its powers of legislation from Congress, cannot, and should not, attempt to establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories. But since the Constitution of the United States protects all of its people in the enjoyment of all their rights of property, whenever they may be found in a Territory common to all the States, protection to that property is a duty of those invested with the power of head legislation, and it is the duty of the Judiciary to set aside any ungreendly legislation which is calculated to destroy or impair any right of property. We consider these self-evident propositions. But it is said in some quarters that the people of the Northern States will not sustain this interpretation of the powers of a people in a Territory. If this be true (which we will avere believe), the people of the Northern States are ready to set aside the Constitution, destroy the equality of the States, and present to their brothere of the South the alternative of submission to dishonor, or the vindication of their ore should not, attempt to establish or property in any Territory, and that the Territorial control of the United States proof its people in the enjoyment of all its of property, whenever they may in a Territory common to all the States, to that property is a duty of those in the Judiciary to set aside any univiendly which is calculated to destroy or impair any toperty. We consider these self-evident is. But it is said in some quarters that the he Northern States will not sustain this into the powers of a people in a Territory, the first states are ready to set aside the Conestroy the equality of the States, and preir brightness of the South the alternative of the dishonor, or the vindication of their

rights over the ruine of the constitutional Union which they have so long cherished as a priceless heritage. And it may be assumed as certain, that no people trained to self-government, and valuing liberty above all other things, will continue to consider themselves bound by a compact when perverted by a mere aumerical majority of their partners into an instrument of conversion and wrong.

f oppression and wrong.

We stand by the Cincinnati Platform—all true De-We stand by the Cincinnati Platform—all true De-mecrats will—and that proclaims non-interference by Congress with Slavery in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia. We stand by the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which secures to the people of the States the right to emigrate to, and rumain in, any Territory of the United States with the property they may have held in any of the States. We, therefore, are forced to say the Constitution in-thits the several territor all legislatures from abolish-ing property in slaves; and the same prohibition ap-plies to the Prople of a Territory till they come to form a Constitution meanway to their admission into this a Constitution preparatory to their admission into this U...cn. We are willing to trust the people of a Territory to protect all their people in the enjoyment of all their rights; and, when unfriendly legislation is attempted, if such attempt is ever made, we are willing to trust the Judiciary to correct it.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS HILL.

From The Albany Argus of May 2.
Our city was shocked vesterday by the unexpected announcement of the death of Nicholas Hill—and the emotion, which was felt with most intenseness here, will vibrate far and wide through the State. Mr. Hill had been ill during the whole of last week, but on Saturday had so far improved as to be pronounced out of danger; but about 2 o clock in the morning a sadder change came over him and after a momentery and change came over him, and after a momentery and painless struggle he died. He was the victim of one of those fearful brain diseases which have become so frequent of late, and which find their victims mostly in the professional class, and among those whose minds suffer the prolonged tension of too exacting studies and

of absorbing investigations.

Of late years the habit of profound legal research had grown upon him; and with the feelings of a true lawyer he gave himself up to the study of each case haver he gave himself up to the study of each case before him, without reference to the amount of the magnitude of personal interests at stake, so much as to the delicacy of the questions presented, and the character of the legal principle involved. When devoting himself to such questions, the labors of a long day were often prolonged far beyond midnight, to reconcern new in the morning, and he continued thus commence anew is the morning, and be continued thus for months. And yet with all this devotion to his prefor months. And yet with all this devotion to his pre-fession, he was not indifferent to social life, nor in-capable of appreciating and contributing to its plea-sures. He preserved his youthfulness of feeling, his freshness of heart, his noble simplicity of character to the last. Nor did the mind tlag or become obscured. The first blow it felt was a fatal one; and he died in The first blow it felt was a fatal one; and he died in the fullness of his intellectual stature, with all his faculties perfected. When the silver cord snapped at last under the strain, it was a star that was loosened from this mortel firmament, and it, to us who loved him, became dark indeed. And these who, with tearful eyes, look upon its gloomy track, wonder that what was so bright and pure, should thus disappear from human sight forever!

He was born in Montgomerry County, and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, who afterward became

son of a Revolutionary soldier, who afterward became a preacher, and lived to a venerable age. Mr. Hill was educated to the legal profession, and pursued it was educated to the legal profession, and pursued it first in Amsterdam, and afterward in Saratoga County. In the latter county he became associated with Judge Esck Cowen, whose life seemed to offer that example of singleness of purpose, devotedness to his profession, and unwearied industry, upon which he modeled his owncareer. In partnership with Sidney Cowen, a son of Judge C., he prepared "Cowen & Hill's Notes to Phillips's Evidence"—a work of great erudition and value. In the latter part of 1840, he was appointed State Reporter, which office he held till 1845. His volumes constitute the most valuable of the series of the New-York Reports. On taking up his residence in Albany, he entered into partnership with Mr. Cagger, and the firm, with which John K. Porter was soon after associated, continued till his death. Since then, he has devoted himself to the higher labors of his profession, and he may be said to have attained in it a position above all others. He gave to it all his faculties, and all his heart. Others give to it a divided allegiance, or love it for the applause it brings, or the rewards it secures. These first in Amsterdam, and afterward in Saratoga County, Others give to it a divided allegiance, or love it for the applause it brings, or the rewards it secures. These to him were nothing. It is true he was deeply interested in politics; but only as they involved great Constitutional questions; or as they enlisted that strong sentiment of American feeling and of patriotism, which he inherited from his Revolutionary father. During the United States Bank centest he was nominated by the Democrats of the Saratoga District for Congress, and was in 1854 again nominated for the Court of Appeals. But in neither case was he an aspirant for the office, but was put forward by his party friends as the best exponent and type and unsuspected advocate of the great constitutional quesaspirant for the office, but was put forward by his party friends as the best exponent and type and unsuspected advocate of the great constitutional questions involved in the issues before the people. The perfect simplicity of his life, and his singleness of ambition, in which he was so successful, placed him above all temptations. He could not be petty or unfair or disengennous. He could not espouse a bad cause, nor take an unfair advantage of an opponent, nor mislead the Court. He did not court wealth or power. He loved good men, and natures frank like his own. He loved good books, and often turned aside from his studies to commune with the great thinkfrom his studies to commune with the great think-ers by whom the questions of eternal life, "fixed fate,

free-will, foreknowledge absolute," were discussed. He died at the age of about 53; but considering the original delicacy of his bodily constitution, and the greatness of his labors, it is wonderful that so frail an existence should have so long withstood the encounter. It was the mind that sustained the body, and when it yielded, the whole structure fell.

simple in his nature and so pure in character, that ven-erating hands will bear him to his hearse, and reverent footsteps follow him to his tomb, as if the sanctities of age had hallowed his life before its close; and yet warm hearts will cherish his memory with all the ardors of youthful love and remembrance.

A CARD FROM MR. WAKEFIELD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: In your editorial of to-day, you say that the

Chief Clerk in this office, "instead of attending to his duties in furnishing copies of the recent laws, for which there seems to be such an extraordinary demand, has been quietly enjoying himself in this city for a whole week past." As I presume I am the person intended, and as the

accusation is calculated to injure my character as a clerk in this department, I take leave to ask the use of our columns to reply.

I was in New-York and Brooklyn for three days

I was in New-Lork and Brooklyh for three days during the present week, on the first leave of absence which I have had from the office since the commence-ment of the last session of the Legislature, four months ago. I went thither partly on business and partly, as you say, for "quiet enjoyment," to participate in the celebration of the order of Odd Fellows on the 26th inst. But, it is not, and never has been, my special duty to "furnish copies of the laws." There always have been clerks enough for the discharge of that duly in previous years. My duties are of quite a different nature, and, such as they are, always have been promptly and faithfully discharged. Any insinuation to the centrary is an act of unfairness, and does me a gross injustice. I am quite certain that an absence from my desk for three or four days in the course of four months—an absence, too, which in no degree affects or can affect business of that desk—cannot be tortured into "drawing pay from the State "Tressury without rendering adequate service there"for," unless by a most violent effort of partisan bigotry. have been clerks enough for the discharge of that dut

A. N. WAKEFIELD, Chief Clerk. Office of the Secretary of State. y of State, Albany, April 20, 1859.

We published a report on Saturday, from San Francisco, via St. Louis, that "a clipper ship on fire, supposed to be the Maniton, from New-York for California, was passed in the Atlantic, no date, lat. 14, long. 35. Several stips were around her at the tin and it is supposed the crew were saved."

The Commercial Advertiser says there is reason to believe this report will prove incorrect.

The Maniton sailed from New-York on the 23d of October last, and was signaled on the 30th November, in lat. 4:45 S., and long. 35:03, so that she had fallen to leeward of Cape St. Roque, which is sufficient to account for her not having arrived at San

ity having been performed, nor is it even noticed as an incident of her voyage.

The ship Moonlight, hence 4th November, arrived at San Francisco just previous to the leaving of the overland mail; and it is thought the report of the burning of the Manitou emanated from her. She must have been in the vicinity of the Meroo on the 28th November; and if so, probably hailed one of the vessels reported as being near the burning ship to ascertain her name, and from the similarity of the sound mistook Manitou for Meroo, and knowing the former mistook Manitou for Merco, and knowing the former had sailed only a few days before her, very naturally supposed it was the Manitou, and has so reported. A few days will settle the question.

USION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING-Monday, May 2, 1859.-Purse \$50, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon | H. Woodroff 'se g Frank Temple | 1 2 1 1 |
D. Tallman's b. g. Senator | 2 1 2 2 |
George Jenkins's ro. g. Dart | drawn. |
W. Pesbody's b. m. Lady Warren | drawn. |
D. Piffer's b. m. Planet | drawn. | drawn. |
Time-2:41, 2:41, 2:42, 2:42|
Frank Temple was the favorite, \$100 to \$50 previ-

ons to starting, and won the race handsomely.

-Mr. Adams, the great Pedestrian, to walk four miles in thirty minutes-a fair heel and toe walk. The time was as follows: First mile in 7 minutes 30 seconds; two miles in 15 minutes 35 seconds—the four miles in 31 minutes 44 seconds. Betting was \$100 to \$80 that he would perform the feat.
SPORT AREAD.—There is likely to be some lively

work on the trotting turf during the coming season, i we may judge from the announcements made, and great sport may be looked for. In a few days, the bay mare Ludy Woodruff and the brown mare Green Mountain Boy go in a match for \$2,000-two mile heats in harness; and on May 18, the match between Lantern and mate and Ethan Allen and mate, mile heats, beet 3 in 5 in harness, for \$10,000. Matches are also talked of between Flora Temple, Lancet, Ethan Allen, and Princess, the celebrated California mare; they are all in training on Long Island. The great stake and purse race between the four crack nags, Pachen, Prince, Native American and Mountain Boy, for \$5,000, has led to much speculation, and there is every variety of opinion concerning the horses. Mr. Marthell's bey horse is matched for two races against Mr. Kelly's bay mare, for \$2,000 each race. There are also numerous other matches, and trots for purses, to come off on the Long Island Courses. However, we shall see what we shall see; and in the meantime, all who are fond of the sport, and wish to spend a day pleasantly, should make up their minds to visit Long

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD. The final meeting of the old Board of Alderman was held last evening at the Lyccum. The President, Mr. Thuustos, in the chair, and a full Board present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-

proved.

Mr. Hardenergh offered a resolution complimentary to the retiring members of the Board, which was essis. Exels and Vocanies returned, made som

remarks, and took a formal leave, when the Board ad urned sine die.
The CITY CLERS then called the new Board to order,

and Mr. Tilden was called to the chair.

The Board then went into an election for President, with the following result: C. Van Vorst, 9; A. Hardenbergh, 3; J. V. Thurston, 1; Young, 1; black, 2.

The Board then made the following appointments:

And Donro then made the following appointments: City Clerk—George W. Casady, reelected. City Marshal—Nathanlel P. Ellis, reelected. Corporation Attoracy—R. D. McClelland, reelected. City Treatment—P. D. Vroom, reflected. Superintendent of Almshouse and Occases of the Poor—Wm. Vhinny, reelected.

The Board then adjourned.

CENTRAL PARK.-The workmen employed on the new reservoir, to the number of about 1,200 refused to go to work yesterday morning at the wages they have been receiving hitherto. The men employed in the waste-sewer, running northward through the Central Park, also turned out. A single gang of the laborers on the Central Park work, neglected to fall to work at the usual time, and were subsequently discharged by the Architect-in-Chief. Many of the mechanics also struck, and compelled others to join them. Laborers from the reservoir attempted to induce those upon the park to strike, but the whole police force of the Park being early distributed over the ground, the rules of the work preventing any one from conversing with the men were enforced, and of the 3,600 employees of the Commissioners of the Park, not more than 150 turned out during the day. These were promptly dismissed, and at night, those who had been faithful were informed that their wages would be advanced one cent an hour; that is, to \$1 10 and apparently the utmost good feeling prevails between them and their officers. The Reservoir Con-

FROM PORTO RICO. - By the arrival of the schooner Wm. L. Richardson, Capt. Bayley, from Mayaguez, we have dates up to 16th ult. Produce remans with out change, and with but little prospect of a decline. The fears which were entertained, some few weeks since, of a short crop, seem to be fully confirmed, and several estates have already ceased grinding. Rain was very much needed, the past six weeks having been unusually dry. The last transactions in sugar were at 41@44 for refining, 41 to 5 for fair to good seconds, 54 @54 for prime qualities. Molarses 17 @18 per 110 gallons, exclusive of cask, and in great demand, principally for the United States. Coffee 12; @ 121, with but asmall stock remaining uncontracted for American Provisions abundant, owing to the recent arrivals. No freight offering. Exchange-London. 90 days, 4.90. Paris-2 F cent discount. St. Thomas -30 days, par. New York, 60 days, 2 V cent dis-

tractor will not reemploy their men, and apprehend

no difficulty in supplying their places at the old rate,

\$1 per day.

SERENADE TO MAYOR MAYO, OF RICHMOND, VA. -Last night, at 12 o'clock, the Seventh Regiment (National Guard), under command of Col. Duryea, gave a grand serenade to his Honor, Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Va., at the Metropolitan Hotel. After the performance of several of the pieces by Noll's band, Mayor Mayo being loudly called for, appeared on the balcony, where he was received with great enthusi-There were about five hundred people present. The Mayor briefly addressed the assemblage, and re turned thanks for the honor-tendered him.

GOLD BOXES .- The gold boxes voted to Cyrus W. Field, Capt. Preedy, Capt. Hudson and Engineer Everett, and other Medals for Electrician Woodhouse, Capt. Dayman and Capt. Oldham-all of Atlantic Telegraph fame-have been completed by Tiffany & Co., and were at the City Hall yesterday. They are beautifully designed and executed, bearing National and City arms, and various devices appropriate to the subject, such as the laying and landing

CROPS IN SOUTH-EASTERN MISSOURL - The Chicago Press and Tribune of April 29 says wheat heads have been brought to that city from south-eastern Missouri that are full and plump, cut from stalks 57 inches high; and apples, cherries, peaches and pears as large as bullets. The region where these guits are growing is a little north of latitude 37 degrees.

-A correspondence between Prof. B. A. Gould. late of the Dudley Observatory, and a large number of the citizens of Albany, is published in the papers of that city. The citizens express their "sincere re gret and sense of the loss which the city is about to sustain" in the departure of Dr. Gould, who says in his reply that the "two Saxon words-Thanks and Farewell-wrap up all that I would gladly say.

The Hon. RUFUS CHOATE is in poor health

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL-- THE BOARD tor-WITHOUT A QUORUM AND NO ORGANIZATION .- THE new Common Council met at 5 o'clock yesterday after noon, Mayor Powell in the chair. The roll was calties and nine members only answered to their names, bear one less than a majority. The Mayor thereupon declared the Board adjourned, which was appealed from. when his Honor left the chair. Mr. Scholes was then nominated as President, and the Board adjourned for 20 minutes. At the end of that time the roll was again called, and no quorum answering the Board was de lared adjourned.

It appears that one of the Democratic Aldermen is out of the city, which leaves the Board a tie-9 Descorats and 9 Opposition. The Democrats therefore absented themselves in order to prevent an organ atton, in which they succeeded. The Board will publish be called together to-day by the Mayor, when the missing Alderman turns up, an organization than the effected.

be effected.

There appears to be great difficulty in nominating officers to be elected by the Common Council. But parties are in a quandary. The Democrats cannot unite, and a few of the Republicans evince a disposition to belt. The last nominations agreed upon, as near as could be ascertained, were: For President, Martie Kalbfleigh, Committee and the council of t mear as comin be ascertained, were not President Martin Kabhdisich; Corporation Atterney, Alexar der McCall; City Clerk, Wm. G. Bishop; Keeper of he Hall, Moses Abbott, on the part of the Democrate. The Republican cancus have agreed upon James A. Van Brunt for President; Wm. M. Boerum for City Clerk; Henry R. Pierson for Corporation Counted and Alexander Pasham for Keeper of the City Hall and Alexander Pasham for Reeper of the Chy Hat.

Another caucus of the Democrats wes held last evening, with the absent Alderman (McNamee), who it uppears, had not previously been consulted, and therefore stayed away. They will probably make some

THE NEW FERRY .- The boats on the new ferry were run regularly all day yesterday, and were well filled with passengers. It is the intention of the proprietors to run their boats as often during the day as they can be unloaded, and at night three boats will be run at frequent intervals, so that passengers will bol saffer the long delays they have experienced on the old ferry. Workmen will be immediately employed in tearing down and remodeling the slip at Peck slip, when good accommodations will be provided. It is expected that in a few days another boat will be provided for the Peck-slip Ferry, which will make four posts running constantly.

THE FINANCIAL OFFICERS.—The new Controller has appointed Mr. Lawrence Hanley as Deputy, and Mr. Owen McCarren as Clerk. The Auditor has appointed Mr. John H. McCormick as Deputy. Ex-Mayor Copeland lies dangerously ill as his rusi-

dence in Myrtle avenue. His recovery is not expected. There is now 16 feet of water in the Ridgewood Reservoir, and it is estimated that 2,500,00) gallons

are used in the city dally, and the consumption is rapidly increasing. The fountain in the Park played yesterday nearly the entire day. It still continues to be an object of

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday morning a little boy white playing about some unfinished cellura in the reat of the Manor Isome, Seventeeth Ward, discovered as me trunks containing robating. He informed Officer Corby of the State Precinet, who took charge of the goods, and conveyed them to the Station House. They consist of women and children's clothing, a violin, discovered by the proceeds of some robbery committed quite recently. The proprietor of the Manor House observed two suppicous looking men larking about the spot in the morning but as soon as they saw the officer they left. Our inquiries about the seighborhood to see if any of the goods had been stolen in that vicinity the officer learned that a house of Mrs. Jones on Spring terrace had been entered the night before and a malogasity box broken open and papers taken therefrom. None of the goods found beingod to her. They can be seen as the Stath Precinct Station House.

Accidents.—Yesterday morning, while one of the deck hands on the Green Point Ferry was securing one of the boats, he caught his foot between the best and brings, and had it crushed in a terrible manner. He was taken to his home in Green

Point.

John Golding, a little boy, fell down an exessation on Frunklin-street. Green Point, on Sunday night, and had one of his legs
broken. His injuries were attended to by Dr. Davis. INSPECTORS OF HACKS.—An apartment in the base-ment of the City Hall is being fitted up as an office for the In-spectors of Hacks, who will, after they take possession, grant license to extreme, just dealers, &c., and attend to all complaines of violations of ordinances. This duty is now done by the Mayor.

The Union Ferry Company have established hydrants in the terry houses on the Brooklyn side for the accommodation of hose who cross.

BITTEN BY A Dog.—Officer Adami, of the Sixth Precinct, was severely bitten in the arm by a dog, on Sanday night, at the corner of South Fourth and Eleventh streets.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

JERSET CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION .- The annual election for officers of the Fire Department per day. The men who had, during the day, behaved of Jersey City will take place this Tuesday evening. The following are the names of the candidates nom

nated:
For Chief Engineer—Samuel A. Frencis, of Eugine No. 1, and
Wes. Howeth, of Hook and Ladder No. 2.
For Assistants—Adrian B. Reynolds, of Hook and Ladder No.
1.; Wes. J. Steven, Hose No. 5; James McLaughlin and Wan
Anness, of Egine Co. No. 1; John B. Haight, of Engine No. 5;
John Howeth, of Hose No. 4; John G. Haybeck, of Hook and
Ladder No. 2, and Addison P. Rowley, of Hose No. 2.
For Fire Commissioners—James F. Fielder, of Engine No. 3,
and Henry A. Greene, of Engine No. 5.

STRIKE OF JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS .- A large num ber of the journeymen painters of Jersey City stopped work yesterday, in consequence of the employers refus ing to pay them \$2 per day. They had previously been receiving \$1 75 per day.

MILITARY PARADE,-The Hudson Brigade will parade for the first time this season on the 23d inst.

THE CASE OF THE REV. JACOB S. HARDEN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: In The Tainung of Thursday, in an item un-Sign 1 if Figure 2 of Thursday, in an ibin un-relative to the case of the Rev. Jacob S. Harden, which, in jus-tice to the accused, should be corrected.

First: You say, that "a special term of the Court is to be "convened by order of the Court, early in July." No such

convened by order of the Court, early in July." No such order has been made.

Second: "That an apothecary at Easton recognized Harden as the person who purchased arsenic of him." The spothecary has not seen Harden since his arrest; he examined his likeness, but failed to recognize it; and the description given by the spothecary of the man he sold the arsenic to, shows it was not Harden.

Either mather of Harden died on Friday night had.

Harden. The mother of Harden died on Friday night last,
Third: "The mother of Harden died on Friday night last,
"the immediate cause being the condition of her son." &c. This
is entirely natrue, as Mrs. Harden is now living.
It has not yet been shown that Harden's wife died from the
effects of arsenic, as no snalysis of the contents of her stomach
has yet been made, as far as the public know.
Many other reports of a similar nature, are in circulation, and
I deem it but an act of justice to the accused, so far as they are
known to be untrue, that they should be contradicted. At prescent the public hears but the one-side, Yours, WARREN.

NEW-JERSET COLONIZATION SOCIETY.-The Ex-NEW-JERSET COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee held a monthly meeting to this city on Workings and St. Several important subjects were presented for consideration, relative to the collection and application of finances, and other matters. The Parent Society as Washington was urged to prosecute the construction of a wagon-road to the New-Jersey purchase in the interior, and to appropriate the moneys familished by the New Jersey Society to this object as speedily as practicable. Delegates were appointed to attend the anniversary meeting of the Colonization Society, in New York, in the socond week in May, consisting of Messra, J. P. Jacksots, R. P. Huines, and N. Norris Halsted, the Rev. Drs. Magic and Riddle, and the Rev. Mr. Craven.

[Newark Advertiser.

COMMITMENTS TO THE CITY PRISON .- For the month just ended 100 persons were committed to the City Prison in Jersey City on the following charges: Drunkennes, 78; steading, 6; assault, 4; disorderly, 1; possing counterfeit moley, hy varrancy, 6; seduction, 1; mulicious mischief, 3. Nativity; Iranda, 65; England, 6; Germany, 10; France, 4; Scotland, 4; United States, 13.

Fire.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock a fire was discovered in the coal-oil factory corner of Greene and Mongon streets, by which the roof was damaged about \$100.

The Temperance speakers and workers of our City and Brooklyn are invited to meet at No. 163 Bowery, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 74 e'clock, to devise and institute measures to advance the Temperance cause.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—George Gid-son, chief engineer in Navy, April 26, 1859. Harman Newell, chief engineer in Navy, April 26,

Andrew Lawton, chief engineer in Navy, April 26, John Paron, chief engineer in Navy, April 96, 1850
 Obadiah B. Curran, Poetmaster at Rhaes, New

York, April 26, 1859. Simeon M. Johnson, of New-York, Consul at Havre,